

Research and Results Dissemination Plan and Time Line



Deliverable 1: Research and Results Dissemination Plan and Time Line
Deliverable 2: Website
Deliverable 3: Pro-Poor Economic Growth: A Review of Recent Literature
Deliverable 4: Poverty-Problem Countries Typologies
Deliverable 5: Selection Criteria for Pro-Poor Economic Growth Policies
Deliverable 6: Preliminary Policy Recommendations
Deliverable 7: A Preliminary Analysis of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Process and Outputs
Deliverable 8: Meeting: Presentation of Phase One Results
Deliverable 9: Workshop: Phase One Results, Preliminary Findings, and Planned Research
Deliverable 10: Poverty, Economic Growth, and Development Policies and Activities: A Case Study of:

- *Brazil*
- *Egypt*
- *Indonesia*
- *Peru*
- *Uganda*
- *Ukraine*
- *Zambia*
- *India or Sri Lanka*

Deliverable 11: Pro-Poor (Sector) Policies, Reforms and Activities

- *Agriculture*
- *Education*
- *Finance*

Deliverable 12: Pro-Poor Economic Growth Policies, Reforms, and Activities

Deliverable 13: Workshop: Research Findings and Implications for USAID Programming

Deliverable 14: Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Poverty Reducing Policies, Reforms, and Activities
(Guidance Manual)

Deliverable 15: Workshop: Final Findings and Presentation of Guidance Manual

Deliverable 16: Dissemination of Findings of Guidance Manual

Deliverable 17: Final Project Report

Deliverable 18: Issues Papers on:

- *Conflict and Post-Conflict Recovery*
- *The Environment*
- *Gender*
- *Health*
- *HIV/AIDS*
- *Privatization*

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INTRODUCTION

As indicated in the Scope of Work, the objectives of this project are to undertake research designed to “distinguish between policies, reforms and activities to promote pro-poor growth that are clearly soundly based, have been tested, command general acceptance and are suitable for USAID support and recommendations, and those that, while promising, do not fit the above criteria and should be discarded or will require further research” and the “production of country and sector case studies, a guidance manual, and presentation of results of research.”

The first Phase of this effort, covering 95 days from the signing of the contract, involves nine deliverables (including this first one) which set the stage for the rest of the work by providing a short review of relevant literature; a short note on criteria used to select pro-poor policies, reforms and activities; an analytically meaningful and practically useful typology of countries designed to identify types and groups of countries among which the optimal pro-poor policy package would be expected to differ; a short review of PRSPs and USAID missions’ experience in working with the PRSP process; and a preliminary list of economic and institutional policy reforms and activities and sectoral interventions that USAID and other donors could consider supporting, with explanation for the rationale of each. At the end of this phase, there will be a meeting at which research plans, findings of research to date, plans for country and sector studies, and guidelines production and plans for dissemination will be presented to a USAID audience. Throughout this and later phases materials produced by the project will be transmitted to USAID staff for posting on the USAID web site, as arranged in the meeting held between DAI/BIDE and USAID at DAI/Bethesda on September 27, 2002.

The second Phase of this Project comprises the heart of the research effort, as discussed in Section 2 below. It begins with the presentation to an USAID audience of a short paper summarizing findings of the literature survey, the PRSP review and the preliminary list of pro-poor policies, reforms and activities. It includes the production of eight country studies of the effects of policies and activities thought to have strong effects on poverty reduction and pro-poor economic growth; of education, agriculture, and finance sector papers; and definitive short and long lists of pro-poor and economic growth promoting policies, reforms and activities for inclusion in the guidance manual for USAID staff.

THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

The research program, which we will undertake primarily during Phase 2, is built around the following framework. It includes analyses both of the systematic relationships between the rate and pattern of economic growth and the associated poverty reduction (macro level) and of specific poverty alleviating interventions (micro level). Among pro-poor policies, it distinguishes those whose effect comes from raising the productivity of the poor, those that improve the employment opportunities of the poor and those that take the form of transfers.

The Research Framework

The concept of “poverty” is imbued with a wide range of meanings. The development literature has seen a broadening of the concept beyond the initial and still most common definition—per capita income or consumption, as more elements have been taken into account. We propose, however, to focus on income/consumption as the basic indicator of poverty, partly for the practical reason that it is much more manageable than more complex and multi-faceted definitions and partly because it is key, affecting most or all of the other factors which have been proposed as defining poverty. At the same time, we will take explicit account of some of the variables that have been proposed as part of the definition, including access to public goods such as health care, basic education, and sanitary services. However, we do not plan to address in any extensive way the issues of empowerment or voice since this would take us too far afield.

The initial breakdown of issues/policies we will address is as follows

The Rate and Pattern of Economic Growth: Impact on Poverty and Distribution

1. Is a high rate of economic growth either a necessary or a sufficient condition for the reduction of poverty? Addressing this question involves a consideration of the relationship between income growth and changes in income distribution and of the possible impact of initial income distribution on the relationship between growth and poverty.
2. Factors influencing the rate of growth, to be reviewed in a summarized fashion since this issue has been studied intensively, but giving some attention to:
 - a. Globalization, since this is a new phenomenon (in its present manifestation) and there has not yet been a great deal of analysis of its effects; and
 - b. Non-economic factors, including wars, civil strife, corruption, experience of transition to peace or to democracy, which also have gained salience in the last decade.
3. Factors influencing the relationship between growth and poverty reduction (again highly summarized but with special attention to aspects that have received less work to date or which remain controversial):
 - a. Human capital and its distribution
 - b. Technology
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Asset distribution
 - e. Conflict
 - f. Social and cultural factors, e.g. gender norms

This component of the analysis includes the discussion of strategies of growth (e.g. labor-intensive exports, heavy reliance on foreign direct investment, liberalization) and their poverty impacts.

Policies to Increase the Productive Capacity of the Poor through General (Non-Targeted) Programs

1. Human capital: programs in education, health and housing;
 - a. Expanding the reach; and
 - b. Improving the quality.
2. Physical Capital (including aspects that deal with reducing risk and uncertainty for the poor);
 - a. Micro finance, rural finance, vender finance, SME credit and other credit;
 - b. Infrastructure that increases the productivity of the poor, e.g. irrigation, electricity and rural roads; and
 - c. Agrarian reform and land titling, and land markets development for redistribution of land.

Transfer Programs Targeting the Poor

Transfer programs are an essential element in the analysis of pro-poor policies and programs for several reasons. First, some analysts argue that they are the only effective means for helping the poor, while others believed they are inferior to a higher rate of growth in reducing poverty. Second, some of these programs simultaneously contribute to growth, while others actually reduce growth, so their design can affect poverty indirectly in important ways. Finally, these programs can make pro-growth reforms more acceptable if reforms are believed to come at a cost to the poor. All these relationships warrant some analysis as a part of pro-poor policies and programs, albeit less extensively than the relationship between growth and poverty.

1. Increasing the income of the poor or reducing their costs through the budget;
 - a. Income maintenance (social safety nets); and
 - b. Subsidies for food and water, electricity, bus fares, irrigation.
2. Providing public services of benefit to the poor.

Programs that Directly Create Employment for the Poor (e.g. labour intensive public works)

Note: For all policies reviewed, we will address both the policy and its implementation—what has been shown to work and what has failed.

The Components of the Research

This research program comprises a range of products, including a literature review (Deliverable 3), a PRSP review (Deliverable 7), country studies (Deliverable 9), and sector papers (Deliverable 11). In addition, we will produce at least six issues papers, added at the initiative of DAI/BIDE and therefore not in the contract list of Deliverables. We intend to write these 2 to 15 page documents between January 5 and April 30, 2003, depending on length and subject matter.

The literature review will provide a brief summary of the issues and policies closely related to poverty, either positively or negatively. The PRSP review will address the effectiveness of the PRSP process and provide country level information on poverty policies attempted and their effects. We will use the reviews of policies and activities within specific countries to probe the effects of certain activities in greater depth than may be possible through other approaches and to assess the way different types of countries respond to the various poverty policies. The sector papers will provide in depth reviews of knowledge about the poverty impacts in the areas of education, agriculture and finance. Finally, the issues papers will address the relationship between poverty and such factors as health and HIV/AIDS, gender, conflict and privatization. The project team will draw on these varying inputs to provide assessments of the merits and weaknesses of the poverty policies that have been implemented or proposed.

The Literature Review (Deliverable 3)

The purpose of this deliverable is two-fold. First, it will provide USAID with an early preview of major issues surrounding the relationships among growth, income distribution and poverty reduction, and on promising policies and donor assistance that are likely to be worth supplying. Second, it will assist the project team in identifying major areas on which the research, the recommendations and the manual should focus. Robert Lucas is the principal author of the literature review; Samira Salem will work with sector and issues specialists (see below) to compile a review of key literature in their areas of competence, and integrate this into a comprehensive review.

The Sector Studies (Deliverable 11)

As agreed during the 27 September 2002 meeting, DAI/BIDE will produce the following three Sector Studies:

- Agriculture (Peter Timmer)
- Education (Jere Behrman)
- Finance (Al Berry, Joan Parker)

Issue Papers

As scheduled in the contract, 6 issues papers (2 to 15 pages) will be produced. The topics of 5 of these and the authors have been selected. One additional topic will be selected at a future date, determined by research requirements. The 5 papers already chosen, all of which will focus on poverty issues related to the particularly theme, are:

Health (including special attention to HIV/AIDS) (Joan Parker and one health expert to be determined):

- Gender (Catherine Dolan)
- Conflict and Post-Conflict Recovery (David Pottebaum)
- The Environment (Federico Fische)
- Privatization (Lee Jones)

Country Case Studies (Deliverable 10)

As scheduled in the contract, we will write eight country studies. USAID has approved five countries for study. The remaining three countries will be selected, with USAID approval, before 31 December 2002 from a short list of six countries after review of selected author's travel schedules to any of these countries and further discussion. The following table presents a list of these countries.

Definite	Possible
Indonesia (Gus Papanek)	Peru (John Sheahan) or Nicaragua (TBD)
Brazil (Sam Morley)	India (Gus Papanek) or Sri Lanka (Gus Papanek)
Egypt (Jane Gleason)	S. Africa (Bob Lucas) or Uganda (John Harris)
Zambia (Samira Salem)	
Ukraine (Karin Schelzig)	

TIMING OF THE PRODUCTION OF DELIVERABLES

The following is a list of each contracted deliverable and associated proposed dates for delivery of final products to USAID. As noted in the meeting between USAID and DAI/BIDE on 27 September 2002, the dates for the fora and dissemination described under Deliverables 8, 9, 13, 15 and 16 (each marked with a "?") are unclear at this stage and will be firmed up as the research program progresses. When the contracted due date falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the actual due has been changed to the following Monday.

Deliverable 1: A research and results dissemination plan and time line.

Delivery date: 10 October 2002

Deliverable 2: A regularly updated web site or web page on the internal AID web site (through EGAT's web-master) or on the external web site, on which to report project research plans and results, next to final drafts of papers as they become available, and seek feedback from readers of the web page. As agreed in the Sept 27 meeting, DAI/BIDE will deliver electronic files to USAID for each document produced and USAID will assume responsibility for posting them on the USAID web site.

Delivery date: Completed as papers become available

Deliverable 3: A short review of the recent literature on economic growth, income distribution, poverty reduction, policies and donor assistance in developing and transition countries, of about 20-30 pages and short executive summary in order to identify policies, reforms and activities likely to be worth supporting.

Delivery Date: 16 December 2002

Deliverable 4: An analytically meaningful and practically useful typology distinguishing among and cross-referencing different types of poverty-problem countries with different policies, reforms and activity for which USAID may need to or want to consider providing support. A written presentation, with one page executive summary, of the typology recommended for the studies and guidance manual.

Delivery Date: 21 November 2002

Deliverable 5: A short note on selection criteria for choosing among purportedly pro-poor economic growth promoting policies, reforms and activities to recommend to assisted countries, or recommend to assisted governments and provide support for as well.

Delivery date: 21 November 2002

Deliverable 6: A preliminary list of economic and institutional policy reforms and activities and sectoral interventions that USAID and other donors could consider supporting, and a paper, with one or two page executive summary, explaining the rationale for and the pros and cons of each reform.

Delivery date: 21 November 2002

Deliverable 7: A short (no more than 30 pages) review with short executive summary (1-2 pages) of PRSP's and USAID missions' experience in working with PRSP process.

Delivery Date: 16 December 2002

Deliverable 8: A meeting at which DAI/BIDE presents to core USAID staff (involved with this project) the overall research plans, findings to date, plans for country and sector studies, and Guidelines production and plans.

Delivery date: 20 December 2002 (?)

Deliverable 9: Completion and presentation to a USAID audience (approximately 25 persons) of a short paper on findings from review of literature and from review of PRSP's,

proposed typology of countries and reforms, preliminary list of pro-poor economic growth producing policies, reforms and activities, and planned research over 2nd phase of TO.

Delivery date: 6 January 2003 (?)

Deliverable 10: A set of 8 country studies

Delivery dates: 2 studies by 29 January 2003
3 studies by 10 March 2003
3 studies by 5 May 2003

Deliverable 11: A set of 3 sector studies of sectoral policies, reforms and activities, and macro-level policies supportive (or otherwise) of pro-poor economic growth in the sector and/or related sectors.

Delivery date: 9 May 2003

Deliverable 12: Short paper with list of definitely recommended policies, reforms and activities for support of pro-poor economic growth with explanation and illustration of each item included in this final listing.

Delivery dates: final draft by 19 May 2003
revised draft by 4 August 2003

Deliverable 13: Half-day forum for a USAID audience (approximately 25 persons) and discussion of near-finalized research findings and implications for USAID programming, and how they are being incorporated into the draft guidance manual. Power point presentation.

Delivery date: 3 June 2003 (?)

Deliverable 14: A guidance manual for supporting pro-poor economic growth and poverty-reducing policy and institutional changes (including guidance on working with the PRSP process in poor countries and in countries with significant poverty problems).

Delivery dates: 1st draft: 23 June 2003
2nd draft, 4 August 2003
Final draft, 16 September 2003

Deliverable 15: A one or one-half day workshop or forum for a broad A.I.D. audience (approximately 50 persons) to present and discuss the final set of findings and the final version of the pro-poor economic growth policies guidance manual and summary.

Delivery date: 10 October 2003 (?)

Deliverable 16: Further dissemination of findings and guidance manual through mass reproduction (paper and electronic copies) of the Guidance Manual and Executive Summary, and of several additional documents produced through this project.

Delivery date: beginning 14 November 2003

Deliverable 17: Final reports and an executive summary in Power Point form presented in electronic form on computer disks and on CD. The “Final report” will discuss research outputs, process, and lessons-learned regarding project design, administration and management.

Delivery Date: 20 November 2003

The goal of the USAID-funded Pro-Poor Economic Growth Research Studies and Guidance Manual Activity is to identify and disseminate policies, reforms, and activities that USAID decision makers can incorporate into their programs and that they can recommend to countries wishing to pursue strongly pro-poor, poverty-reducing, economic growth objectives.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the author. They do not necessarily represent the views of USAID.



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